

★ 8PTRWM

Alaska

Comprehensive System of Student Assessment

Standards Based Assessments

Grade 8

Reading ★ Writing ★ Mathematics
Practice Test Book



Spring 2012

Alaska Department of Education & Early Development

Name: _____

READING

READING—SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Directions

Read the Sample Passage and Sample Questions A and B. Mark your answer to Sample A on page 3 in your practice test answer booklet. Fill in the circle that goes with the answer you choose. Be sure to fill in the circle completely and make your mark heavy and dark. If you want to change your answer, completely erase the mark you made before making a new mark. For Sample B, write your answer on the lines provided on page 3 in your practice test answer booklet.

SAMPLE PASSAGE

Sound travels at different speeds, depending on the material it is traveling through and the temperature of the material. The speed of sound at sea level travels approximately 740 miles per hour; however, at an altitude of 40,000 feet, where the air is thinner, sound travels at only 640 miles per hour. The speed of sound is often referred to as Mach 1; twice the speed of sound would be Mach 2.

Not long ago people believed that flying faster than the speed of sound in a fixed wing aircraft was not possible. Many thought a plane would vibrate so greatly that it would fall apart. Some wondered if a human could survive the experience. Many attempts to break the sound barrier were unsuccessful.

Then in 1947, Charles “Chuck” Yeager, a 24-year-old test pilot for the United States Air Force, climbed into a Bell X-1 test plane out in the Mojave Desert. The test plane was attached to the underside of a larger plane. At an altitude of approximately 25,000 feet, the larger plane released Yeager’s test plane. The four rocket chambers of the Bell X-1 plane ignited, and the plane began to climb at a 45-degree angle. The plane accelerated so quickly and forcefully that Yeager had to use all of his strength just to move the controls a few inches. As the plane gained speed, the instrument panel indicated 0.96 Mach and then suddenly the needle went off the scale. On that October day, Yeager was the first person to ever fly faster than the speed of sound. Scientists on the ground heard a distant rumble of thunder created by the plane, which today we call a “sonic boom.” Both the rocket plane and pilot returned safely to the ground. Today, it is not uncommon for jet pilots and even civilians to fly safely at the speed of sound and faster.

READING

Sample A

The sound created by an object reaching the speed of sound is

- A Mach 1.
- B Bell X-1.
- C a sonic boom.
- D a sound barrier.

Sample B

Turn to page 3 in your answer booklet to complete Sample B.



READING

Read the passage about a Native Alaskan artist. Then, answer the questions that follow.

George Aden Ahgupuk

by Russell Hartman and Dinah Houghtaling

George Aden Ahgupuk was born in 1911 in the village of Shishmaref on the Bering Sea coast of the Seward Peninsula. His native name is Twok.

Ahgupuk attended the government school in Noorvik when he was a child, where he completed the equivalent of what is now fourth grade. Even then he preferred to draw pictures rather than study. As a youth, he participated in the annual reindeer roundups and hunted seal and walrus for food.

In 1930, his uncle took him to the nearest dentist, in Nome. They traveled more than 100 miles by dogsled. On the return trip, Ahgupuk was hunting ptarmigan (grouse) when he slipped down a cliff face and fractured his leg. He and his uncle set the bone as best they could and continued homeward. Although his leg healed, the bone did not mend properly and continued to bother Ahgupuk. With no doctors or nurses nearby, however, the leg went untreated for four years.

In 1934, a field nurse with the Office of Indian Affairs insisted Ahgupuk visit the Indian Service hospital at Kotzebue. His leg had developed an infection that kept him in the hospital many months.

To pass the time during the long recovery, he drew scenes of everyday life and of animals and the landscape. Paper and pencils were very scarce, so he used the burnt tips of matches and drew on toilet tissue. A nurse saw his sketches

and promised to bring him paper and pencils. She asked him to draw a number of scenes to send as greeting cards. Several others on the hospital staff also commissioned cards. When he finally left the hospital, the young artist had earned about \$10.

Upon returning home to Shishmaref, Ahgupuk again faced a scarcity of paper. He asked his mother for some seal skins and from then on, tanned seal skins as well as reindeer, caribou, and moose hides served as his canvases. Through trial and error, he perfected a tanning process that yielded thin, perfectly smooth, and rigid skins. Ahgupuk repeatedly scraped, froze, and bleached the hides many times over a period of weeks and sometimes months. Throughout his career, Ahgupuk hunted most of the animals whose hides he used as canvases.

Ahgupuk's early pen-and-ink drawings on skins often measured 24 inches by 36 inches or larger. These epic panoramas might include any of the following: an entire village scene, a reindeer roundup, men in kayaks hunting seals or polar bears, women ice fishing, a dogsled team, a blanket toss, and even a map of Alaska. Narrow strips of red alder-dyed reindeer skin were often threaded along the edges to form ribbon-like borders. On others, multiple strips of the dyed skin divided a canvas into nine panels.

In 1936, American artist Rockwell Kent purchased some of Ahgupuk's

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drawings while on a trip to Alaska. Upon returning to New York, Kent wrote about his adventures and proclaimed his “discovery of the greatest of Eskimo artists.” *Time Magazine* and *The New York Times* each featured articles about Ahgupuk in January 1937 and included one of two drawings that Kent had purchased. Kent was instrumental in Ahgupuk’s induction into the American Artists Group, which later exhibited some of his work and also issued a series of greeting cards that reproduced his drawings. Examples of some of these cards are at the Smithsonian Archives of American Art in Washington, D.C.

Over the years, Ahgupuk experimented with various media and materials. Early in his career, he completed a handful of ivory carvings. He did not enjoy that medium, however, because of the dust it created, and decided to concentrate on pen-and-ink drawings. As was typical of other native artists working in this era, Ahgupuk produced drawings on a variety of objects and materials in an attempt to expand the market for his work. He made small coin purses and wallets from tanned skins with drawings on both the fronts and backs. Larger skin canvases with two drawings alongside each other were folded around a book to form a book cover. The artist also completed a number of oil paintings.

Some of his pen-and-ink drawings have been enhanced with watercolors, particularly to highlight the white snow and ice formations that he often depicted. He also used salmon skins as canvases, producing a textural effect in the finished work.

During the 1950s, Ahgupuk experimented by doing a limited number of drawings directly on glazed ceramic wall tiles. In at least one case, the painted image later began to flake off, because no attempt was made to adhere the image to the tile surface.

In 1978, Ahgupuk was one of six Native Alaskan artists whose works were selected for a new hotel in Anchorage. The Italian sculptor Neromi was commissioned to interpret the works on a larger scale and render them in marble in several of the hotel’s public areas. For reasons unknown, however, Ahgupuk’s works were never actually used in the hotel.

Ahgupuk’s ability to paint and draw was greatly curtailed during the 1990s as a result of his declining health. A stack of prepared skin canvases in his studio was a testament to his will to continue documenting an earlier lifestyle that most younger Alaska Natives have only heard about from their grandparents or read in books. George Ahgupuk died on April 1, 2001.

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1. How did George Ahgupuk become recognized in the art community?
 - A His drawings were made into sculptures.
 - B His work was praised by a famous artist.
 - C His wallets were sold to the public.
 - D His art was used on book covers.

2. Why did George Ahgupuk give up carving ivory?
 - A He wanted to submit drawings to a museum.
 - B He felt he had more skill as a professional painter.
 - C He found his carvings did not sell as well as drawings.
 - D He did not like the dust the carving created.

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3. Read this sentence from the passage.

“Ahgupuk’s ability to paint and draw was greatly curtailed during the 1990s as a result of his declining health.”

The word curtailed means

- A abolished.
 - B revised.
 - C diminished.
 - D strengthened.
4. According to the passage, what can **best** be determined about George Ahgupuk?
- A He was a good student who enjoyed studying.
 - B He documented Alaska Native culture in art.
 - C He was one of the most influential artists in the United States.
 - D He traveled frequently to show his work.

Turn to page 5 in your answer booklet to complete question 5.

READING

Read the folktale. Then, answer the questions that follow.

The Star Thief

by Karel Henneberger

Ogahali was afraid. Every night for a hand of nights, he had looked at the sky. And every night for a hand of nights, there had been fewer and fewer stars. Someone must be stealing them!

Ogahali ran as fast as he could to the Village of the Squirrel Clan where a famous shaman lived.

“Someone is stealing the stars!” he told the shaman. “You must do something.”

“I am old, and my eyes do not see well any more,” the shaman told Ogahali. “You must go to the Village of the Wise Ones and talk to the head-mother there. She knows everything about anything.”

Ogahali was tired. He walked slowly away from the shaman’s village. The sun was sinking lower and lower in the sky. Soon the stars would awaken.

How many stars has the Star Thief stolen this day? Ogahali wondered. He must be stopped. Surely, the head-mother will know what to do.

Ogahali entered the Village of the Wise Ones just as the sun was touching the horizon.

“Come, Young Seeker of Wisdom,” said an old, old woman. “Tell me what troubles you.”

“Someone is stealing the stars!” Ogahali told her. “I told the shaman in the Village of the Squirrel Clan, but the shaman is old, and his eyes do not see well. So he sent me here to ask the head-mother for help. If you are the head-

mother, you must do something,” Ogahali said.

“Someone is stealing the stars, you say?” the old woman asked. “We will watch this very night to see if the Star Thief will strike again.” Slowly, she stood and walked to the edge of the village. “Come, Ogahali,” she said. “We shall see the stars better away from the fires of the village.”

By the time Ogahali and the head-mother were seated on an old log by the edge of the forest, the sun had waved the last of its evening banners and had slid behind the rounded hills known as the Sun’s Pillows. Impatiently, Ogahali searched the sky, but he could see no stars yet. He saw only the moon rising above the forest trees. Bright beams of light shot like arrows through the branches and cast long, dark shadows on the ground.

The head-mother sat with her eyes closed. “How many stars do you see tonight, Ogahali?” she asked.

“There is one,” Ogahali said, as that greatest of stars, called the Wanderer, suddenly appeared. “And another over there.” Ogahali counted as more began to show themselves in the sky. “There are the brightest ones only, Head-Mother. All the shy ones are missing!” he cried, jumping to his feet. “Come, we must catch the Star Thief!”

But the old woman just sat on the log and smiled. “Tell me all that you see in the sky, Ogahali.”

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Ogahali looked to the north. “I see the mountains that protected us from last winter’s storms.” He looked to the west. “I see the sleepy echoes of the sun,” he said. He looked to the south. “I see clouds that will bring rain tomorrow.” Ogahali looked to the east. “I see the moon showing his full face and his arms reaching into the forest, but I do not see many stars. The Star Thief must have stolen all the little stars. Soon he will steal the others, and then we will not be able to find our way in the night. Come, Head-Mother, we must look for the Star Thief and get back the stars he has stolen.”

The head-mother just laughed softly. “Sit down, my Young Seeker of Wisdom. The Star Thief is found.”

Ogahali looked surprised. He sat down next to the old woman.

“You looked to the north and saw the past. You looked to the west and saw today. You looked to the south and saw tomorrow. It is in the east that you found the Star Thief,” the head-mother continued.

“But . . .,” Ogahali frowned. “But in the east I saw only the moon and his many arms.”

“Yes,” the old woman chuckled. “You saw the moon. His name in the old tongue means Star Stealer, but he does not really steal the stars. He only borrows them. Once the moon was a seeker, too. But he sought bright and shining things, not wisdom. One night he looked into a lake and saw the stars reflected in the water. He tried to gather the sparkling reflections, but as he reached for the first one, he slipped beneath the waters and drowned. Because he had admired them so, the stars themselves took him to live

with them in the sky. And he is there still, wandering through the sky and picking the stars as we pick flowers in spring. For nearly three hands of nights, he collects them in a large net, and their light shines through, brighter and brighter. When his net is round and full and can hold no more stars, it is very heavy, and the moon grows tired. The stronger stars begin to slip from his net and return to their places in the sky. Soon even the smallest stars are lost to him. With his net empty and dark, the moon sleeps for a few nights, but when he is rested, he begins his collecting again.”

Ogahali looked at the round moon. He could see faint lines that must be the moon’s net. He saw the shadows of stars not bright enough to shine properly. He thought of his little brother, Attanek, who always filled his water bucket too full and always spilled it before he got home. “The moon is like a little boy,” Ogahali said slowly. “He wants more than he can carry. So he will lose all that he has.”

“You have found your Star Thief, Ogahali,” said the head-mother of the Village of the Wise Ones. “And you have found wisdom.”

Ogahali helped the old woman to her feet. Slowly, they walked back to the village in the moonlight.

Some stars do seem to disappear as the moon shows more of its bright side. They don’t really disappear. A dim light is hard to see when there is a brighter one nearby. The stars are not visible during the day because the sun is so bright. A full moon can overshadow the smaller stars just as the sun does.

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6. Why is the shaman unable to help Ogahali?
- A He is too busy.
 - B His eyesight is poor.
 - C His friends are in town.
 - D He knows little about stars.
7. Which is the **best** synonym for the word “strike,” as it is used in this passage?
- A hit
 - B offer
 - C level
 - D attack
8. The phrase “when his net is round and full” is used to explain
- A the full moon.
 - B success at fishing.
 - C many stars caught in a net.
 - D the overfilled water bucket.
9. Head-Mother tells Ogahali that he has found wisdom when
- A he sees the empty net.
 - B he tells the shaman to do something.
 - C he compares his little brother to the moon.
 - D he sees the shadows of the stars.

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10. How does Ogahali most likely feel at the end of the passage?
- A disturbed
 - B proud
 - C concerned
 - D energetic
11. From whose point of view is the passage written?
- A Attanek's
 - B the shaman's
 - C the narrator's
 - D Ogahali's
12. Why does the author include the paragraph in italics after the end of the passage?
- A to make the old woman's story of the moon seem silly
 - B to convince the reader to do further research in astronomy
 - C to show that legends are completely unrelated to reality
 - D to give the reader the scientific explanation of Ogahali's problem

Turn to page 6 in your answer booklet to complete question 13.

READING

Read the passage about centipedes. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Many Legs

by Susan J. Tweit

One summer evening, my family and I were sprawled on the living room couch reading, when my daughter Molly looked up and yelped in surprise. A six-inch long tan critter with many legs—a centipede—rushed across the carpet toward us. I ran to the kitchen, grabbed a glass, and quickly put it over our visitor. Under the glass, the centipede raced in a circle, its 40 or so legs rippling in perfect rhythm.

The centipede's name means "one hundred feet" in Latin. Actually, centipedes can sport as many as 364 feet or as few as 30. Centipedes are often confused with millipedes, but the two are quite different. Both are arthropods—critters with external, jointed skeletons like insects, crabs, and shrimp, but centipedes' long, many-segmented bodies are flattened, while millipedes' bodies are rounded and wormlike. Centipedes sprout one pair of legs per body segment; millipedes have two pairs. Even their diets differ. Millipedes graze on decaying plant stems and leaves; centipedes eat meat.

If you live in the United States, Mexico, or southern Canada, you probably share your house and neighborhood with centipedes. Look in damp, dark habitats such as in basement or cellar corners, around drainpipes, or under rocks and rotting logs. Search at night with a flashlight. Centipedes don't like light, so they may be hard to find, but they're all around. Keep your eyes peeled for scurrying movements.

The kind you'll most likely find are house centipedes, two-inch long critters with 30 or so long, slender legs. Their slim bodies are brown with black stripes running from end to end. Even their legs sport black "armbands." North American centipedes are drably colored and blend into the darkness. In the tropics, centipedes shout their presence in vivid shades of red, orange, green, and violet.

If you find a centipede, don't try to pick it up—they're venomous and can inject you with a poison using fanglike claws at the ends of their first pair of legs. They rarely bite humans, but when they do, the severity of the bite depends on the size of the centipede and the size and health of the victim. Centipede venom is neurotoxic; that is, harmful to your nerves. The smaller and less healthy you are and the bigger the centipede is, the more severe the effects of a bite. Most North American species are so small that their bites don't even break human skin. The bites of the giant desert centipede (North America's biggest species and our evening visitor) can hurt but are usually no more painful than a bee sting. Tropical centipedes, which can grow to a foot or longer, are another story. Children and elderly people have died from these big bugs' bites.

Centipedes can move surprisingly quickly. The house centipede can sprint 16 1/2 inches in a second, nearly a mile per hour!

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Like all arthropods, centipedes wear their skeletons on their sleeves, growing hard outer shells instead of internal frames. But centipedes' body armor is more elastic than most. They can bend nearly double to burrow beneath a rock or flatten their bodies to squeeze into tight cracks. Like cockroaches, centipedes are thigmotactic: they prefer to rest when tightly squeezed into crevices where most of their bodies are touching something solid.

Centipedes are night creatures. Not only are these creepy-crawlies comfortable in darkness, most are negatively phototactic—they rush away from light. In fact, they're so well adapted to life in the dark that some species have no eyes. They depend on their long, sensitive antennae and feet to help them "see" in the darkness. Their twin antennae continually move around, picking up odors and locating prey to eat. Some centipedes also use their last pair of legs as feelers, guiding them when they back up.

Cleanliness is very important to centipedes, and they groom themselves frequently to keep their sensitive antennae and feet free of dirt, dust, and other pollutants. They begin by drawing one antenna through their mouthparts, then clean the first leg behind it. They work backward, cleaning the remaining legs on the same side, in order, and then proceed to the other side. So thorough are they that if interrupted, they'll resume grooming exactly where they left off. They even attempt to groom missing legs!

Centipedes depend on their keen senses of smell and touch to hunt in the dark. Sometimes they hide, motionless, and wait for prey to pass nearby, then swarm out, skinny legs all galloping in time, to capture it. Other times they run about, hunting actively. When a centipede encounters an edible critter, it grasps the animal with whichever legs are handy and kills it with a pinch from the poison claws. Giant desert centipedes are large enough to kill small snakes, lizards, and mice. House centipedes eat critters that bother people, such as spiders, cockroaches, and the larvae of flies and clothes moths.

Centipedes are themselves hunted by such predators as snakes, cats, roadrunners, and geckos. House centipedes can escape if their attacker only grasps a few of their long, flexible legs. The legs break off and continue to move, distracting the attacker while the centipede scurries away. It may eventually grow new legs to replace the missing ones.

The centipede in our living room didn't stay captive for long. As it raced in a circle under the glass, our visitor suddenly began attacking and pinching itself in a frenzy. Soon it lay quite still as if dead. I upended the glass carefully and carried it and its many-legged cargo outside into the yard, then shook the big centipede out on the ground by the back fence. To my great relief, it swiftly ran away to live what I hope was a long and very creepy life.

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14. What is meant by the phrase “centipedes shout their presence in vivid shades”?
- A They make a loud noise.
 - B They warn others they are near.
 - C They make clear sounds in dark environments.
 - D They are noticeable because of their bright colors.
15. The effect a centipede bite has on someone depends on
- A the age of the person.
 - B the size of the bite.
 - C the size and health of the person.
 - D the length and color of the centipede.
16. Which pair of words from the passage are antonyms?
- A graze, eat
 - B vivid, drab
 - C venom, poison
 - D sensitive, keen
17. Which refers to a centipede’s resting preference?
- A elastic
 - B neurotoxic
 - C phototactic
 - D thigmotactic

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18. During the process of cleaning themselves, what do centipedes do after they clean the first antenna?
- A clean the last leg
 - B clean the next antenna
 - C clean the first leg behind it
 - D clean the legs on the other side
19. As used in the passage, the word resume means
- A to begin where you left off.
 - B to start over.
 - C to repeat the same movement.
 - D to stop action.
20. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A Centipedes scare people.
 - B Centipedes are dangerous creatures.
 - C Centipedes are interesting creatures.
 - D Centipedes have many important tasks.

READING

Read the poem. Then, answer the questions that follow.

No Tool or Rope or Pail

by Bob Arnold

It hardly mattered what time of year
We passed by their farmhouse,
They never waved,
This old farm couple
Usually bent over in the vegetable garden
Or walking the muddy dooryard
Between house and red-weathered barn.
They would look up, see who was passing,
Then look back down, ignorant to the event.
We would always wave nonetheless,
Before you dropped me off at work
Further up on the hill,
Toolbox rattling in the backseat,
And then again on the way home
Later in the day, the pale sunlight
High up in their pasture,
Our arms out the window,
Cooling ourselves.
And it was that one midsummer evening
We drove past and caught them sitting
Together on the front porch
At ease, chores done,
The tangle of cats and kittens
Cleaning themselves of fresh spilled milk
On the barn door ramp;
We drove by and they looked up—
The first time I've ever seen their
Hands free of any work,
No tool or rope or pail—
And they waved.

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21. The farm couple looks up only
- A when their chores are done.
 - B to see who is going by.
 - C when they recognize their neighbors.
 - D to check on the kittens.
22. Why does the speaker see the farm couple every day?
- A The speaker lives up on the hill.
 - B The speaker wants to know what they are doing.
 - C The speaker works on their farm.
 - D The speaker works nearby.
23. Why are the cats grooming?
- A They have been in the garden with the farm couple.
 - B They have spilled milk on themselves.
 - C They want the couple to let them in the farmhouse.
 - D They are trying to stay cool in the summer evening.

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24. From what point of view is the poem written?

- A first person
- B second person
- C third-person limited
- D third-person omniscient

25. Which is the **best** alternate title for the poem?

- A “The Weathered Barn”
- B “A Midsummer Night”
- C “Driving Home”
- D “A Moment of Rest”

26. Which theme does the poem **best** illustrate?

- A Memories shape the future.
- B Friendliness can be rewarding.
- C Good neighbors make good friends.
- D Summer is a time for relaxation.

Turn to page 7 in your answer booklet to complete question 27.

READING

Read the passage about a special type of doctor. Then, answer the questions that follow.

A Different Kind of Doctor

My mother worked as a clown for years before deciding to become a clown doctor. She had no intention of getting a medical degree. She was a professional performer with the desire and skill to work with sick children in hospitals. Also, she had an avid desire to heal. It all started when Mrs. Jenkins, our neighbor, slipped on some ice and fractured her hip. My mom was just returning from work at the time, and when she saw Mrs. Jenkins fall, she ran over to help her.

My mother was still dressed in her work clothes—a fact not worth mentioning except that her work clothes are a little out of the ordinary. My mom ran through the yard in gigantic red shoes, a bright orange wig, and polka-dot overalls. She had a wide, red smile painted over her mouth, a huge red nose, white face makeup, and enormous black eyebrows. When her baggy overalls began to slip down, she looked absolutely absurd.

“Oh my goodness, Ricky, look at Mom!” I said when the movement outside caught my eye. Ricky joined me at the window to see what was happening. Mrs. Jenkins couldn’t move an inch on the ice, but she was laughing so hard you would have thought her hip didn’t hurt at all.

That reaction from Mrs. Jenkins is what gave my mother the idea to take her career in a different direction by becoming a clown doctor. Ricky and I thought our mom was joking at first, but then we realized she was serious.

“I can’t picture you as a clown doctor,” I told my mother. “You’re so good at being funny that I can’t imagine you being so serious.”

“Oh, I have no intention of being serious,” my mother explained. “I plan to keep clowning, just as I always have planned. Clown doctors are special kinds of performers trained to work with sick children in hospitals.” She handed Ricky and me a picture of a man named Patch Adams. Patch wore a white medical coat and a big, red nose, and he stood by a child lying sick in a hospital bed.

“That child doesn’t look sick,” Ricky said.

“And she certainly doesn’t look sick enough to be in a hospital,” I added.

The child in the picture had a smile on her face and laughter in her eyes. My mother explained that the child probably didn’t feel very sick at that moment because she was much too busy laughing at the clown.

“Patch Adams is a doctor,” my mother told us. “A long time ago he decided to go to work dressed like a clown. He made a great impact on the children through his clowning. Dr. Adams learned that laughter is a powerful medicine that seems to have the ability to heal. Soon he taught others what he had learned. Now there are programs for clowns in hospitals all over the world.”

Then my mother showed me an article about Patch Adams. And I read several articles about other clown doctors in

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hospitals. It appears that Patch Adams inspired hospitals to create programs that train clowns to work with patients and their families. People just like my mom take this training, and then they help patients laugh their way through difficult times.

“People go through a range of emotions when they’re sick in the hospital,” my mother explained. “Sometimes they’re in pain, but sometimes they’re just lonely or bored, especially if they’ve been in the hospital for a long time. Clowns can boost people’s dispositions by making them laugh. They can also alleviate pain by

helping patients focus on humor. When clowns are around, patients forget they’re lonely or afraid, and they’re no longer bored with lying in bed and having nothing to do.”

My mom was a great clown, so I wasn’t surprised at all when she turned out to be a great clown doctor. Mrs. Jenkins wasn’t surprised either.

“Oh my goodness, did you make me laugh!” Mrs. Jenkins told my mom, remembering the day she fractured her hip. My mom had called an ambulance, and Mrs. Jenkins had continued laughing while the ambulance whisked her away.

28. Read this sentence from the passage.

“My mom ran through the yard in gigantic red shoes, a bright orange wig, and polka-dot overalls.”

This sentence contains an example of which literary device?

- A dialogue
- B imagery
- C simile
- D personification

29. Before becoming a clown doctor, the narrator’s mother had to

- A complete training to work with patients.
- B purchase a costume to work in the hospital.
- C take part in the program with her own family.
- D meet with the families of young patients.

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30. Which is a synonym for the word “impact” as it is used in the passage?
- A inquiry
 - B implement
 - C interruption
 - D impression
31. According to the passage, what was Patch Adams’s contribution to medicine?
- A He gave up being a doctor to be a clown.
 - B He became a hospital performance instructor.
 - C He inspired hospitals to use clown doctors.
 - D He practiced clowning on medical doctors.
32. As used in the passage, the word alleviate means
- A advance.
 - B relieve.
 - C elevate.
 - D transmit.

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33. Which **best** describes the narrator's attitude toward clown doctors?
- A distrustful
 - B perplexed
 - C sympathetic
 - D admiring
34. The author most likely wants the reader to understand that
- A looking professional is more important than being entertaining.
 - B some injuries are hard to treat with traditional medicine.
 - C humor is important to physical and mental health.
 - D clown doctors are slowly replacing physicians.

READING

Read the recipe. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Corn Pudding

by E. Barrie Kavasch

Corn, a grass, today can be turned into cereal, snacks, desserts, soaps, fuel, and beverages. Corn is the “gold” of the Americas, and it has had a major impact on the world for many years.

Corn was being farmed by the Wampanoag people for 1,000 to 1,500 years before the Pilgrims arrived in the New World. It often was planted alongside squash and beans. These three vegetables fed and nourished people for hundreds of years, as they do us today.

Many vegetables and other food names are derived from American Indian words. Squash comes from the Narragansett Indian word *askoota-squash*.

Succotash, which is a stew of corn, lima beans, and tomatoes, was *msickquatash* in Narragansett.

Many families have their own special recipes for succotash, cornbread, corn chowder, corn muffins, and the like. A popular dessert using corn is corn pudding (sometimes called hasty pudding, even though it takes quite a while to cook).

Cornmeal and a few spices combine in this classic New England dish. The secret to corn pudding is its long, slow cooking time in the oven, which serves to plump the cornmeal and turn it “pillowy.” Enjoy making this light, delicious dessert!

Corn Pudding

You need:

5 cups milk	3 tablespoons sugar	a double boiler ¹
1/3 cup cornmeal	1 teaspoon ginger	a large spoon
3/4 cup dark molasses	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon	an 8-inch round baking dish, greased
1/4 cup butter, softened	1 egg, well-beaten	
1/2 cup raisins	measuring cups and	
1 teaspoon (or less) salt	spoons	

Steps:

1. Ask an adult to help you. Preheat the oven to 325°F. Pour 4 cups of milk into the top pan of the double boiler. Place the double boiler over medium heat.
2. Stir in the cornmeal and continue to heat and stir for 15 minutes.
3. Add the dark molasses and heat for another 5 minutes, stirring frequently.
4. Remove the double boiler from the heat and stir in the butter, raisins, and seasonings. Add the beaten egg and blend all together thoroughly.
5. Pour this batter into the greased baking dish. Gently pour the last cup of milk over the batter. (This will give the pudding a soft, creamy center.)
6. Carefully slide the baking dish into the preheated oven. Bake for 2 hours.
7. This recipe makes enough for 8. You can eat the pudding hot or cool. Serving suggestion: Top each dish of pudding with a spoonful of vanilla or pumpkin ice cream.

¹ two nested pans, one sitting atop the other, with the bottom containing boiling water to heat the ingredients in the top

READING

35. The phrase “Corn is the ‘gold’ of the Americas” is an example of which literary device?
- A simile
 - B dialogue
 - C metaphor
 - D personification
36. Stew made of corn, lima beans, and tomatoes received its name from the
- A Pilgrims.
 - B Americans.
 - C Wampanoags.
 - D Narragansetts.
37. Corn pudding, sometimes called hasty pudding, is slow to cook. The words “hasty” and “slow” are
- A synonyms.
 - B antonyms.
 - C homographs.
 - D homophones.

READING

38. What is the third direction in Step 1?
- A Preheat the oven to 325°F.
 - B Pour 4 cups of milk into the double boiler.
 - C Place the double boiler over medium heat.
 - D Ask an adult to help.
39. What is done immediately before adding butter, raisins, and seasonings?
- A Stir in the cornmeal.
 - B Add dark molasses.
 - C Remove the pan from the heat.
 - D Heat for 5 more minutes.

READING

40. When making corn pudding, which of these ingredients is the last to be added?
- A egg
 - B molasses
 - C cornmeal
 - D butter
41. A “serving suggestion” usually offers different ways to
- A bake the recipe.
 - B arrange the ingredients.
 - C modify the dish.
 - D store the leftovers.

READING

Read the passage about a discovery. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Russian Plaques

by Will Hobbs

I had a bad night. I couldn't shake the image of the captain, furious at me, yelling angry words, then storming off into a cold silence.

I woke to drizzle across the face of Steamboat Bay. A long, raw day of fishing was in store. So far we'd been working dry. Now it was back to normal in rainy Southeast.

My mind's weather was just as gloomy. Tor didn't want me aboard, and I didn't want to be there. I'd be doing us both a favor if I called this off.

When Tor, over donuts, started talking about selling the fish we had, then heading north for the grounds off of Coronation Island and the west coast of Baranof Island, I went with my gut. "I'm thinking I'll get off at Craig, when you go in to sell," I announced.

I was surprised by how stunned he looked. "Get off? I thought you signed on for king season."

"I did. But I'm thinking about changing my mind."

"Bad weather, is that it? Rainy day blues?"

"I'm used to working in rain—we get ten or twelve feet a year in Protection. I kind of miss my family, I guess. The fishing doesn't look like it's going to be that great, and—"

"Hold on there. Four days, and you want to go home? Homesick, are you? You miss your mother, I bet."

"And my sister and my father," I said, trying to ignore his sarcasm.

"Fishing doesn't look like it's going to be that great? How can you tell? We've only gotten started."

"They might close the season in a few days."

"Or they might not. We've listened every evening. There's no talk of that."

"Well, there's another reason."

"And what's that?"

"I've been making too many mistakes."

"What are you talking about?"

I named them for him, from the grease on my glove to the sea lion fiasco.

"That's all you can come up with?" he growled.

"Isn't that enough? I almost blew up the boat last night!"

"Well, you didn't, and you won't make that mistake twice. You've been a big help to me."

"You never said so. . . ."

The highliner seemed genuinely astonished. "What do you want from me? You're sixteen years old. You need me to pat you on the head and tell you you've been a good boy? Is that what you want?"

"No, no, I—"

"I think I know what this is really about. You're thinking you won't make any money, am I right? To start saving for college or whatever?"

"It wasn't realistic. Julie warned me."

"What does she know? You could make real good money, on this boat, this king season, if you weren't a quitter. Is that what you are, a quitter?"

"Not really."

READING

"I'm not even going to give you the chance to quit. I'm holding you to king season, like you signed on for. Forget about getting off in Craig. I'm not going to sell in Craig."

This news hit me hard. I couldn't get off his boat even if I wanted to. I felt seasick—I never get seasick. "You really think the fishing's going to pick up?"

"Look, whether it does or not, you can still make some money."

Tor seemed determined to keep me on the boat. "I give up," I said. "I'm totally baffled. I don't know what you're talking about."

"Your time has come."

"My time for what?"

"To learn about that Russian plaque you're so interested in."

Tor got up and went over to his bunk. From under the foot of his mattress, he pulled out the metal plate. He set it on the table and pushed it in my direction.

"You'll appreciate this, being as you're part Russian. Go ahead, feel it, touch it. Looks old, doesn't it?"

"It does."

"Well, it is. You're looking at only the third possession plaque ever discovered. It's the real deal."

"Possession plaque? What's that mean?"

"See this writing down here? In Russian it says, 'This land belongs to Russia.' You ever been in the Bishop's House Museum, the old Russian Bishop's House in Sitka?" His eyes were gleaming.

"I went there once. I've been in the Russian cathedral, too."

"Forget about the cathedral. The Bishop's House has a copy on display—behind Plexiglas—of Possession Plaque Number 12. The original is locked up in a safe somewhere. It's too valuable to be shown to the public, especially since it was the only one ever found."

"Until this one?"

"No, until Number 15."

"Who found Number 15?"

"I did."

"How about this one—Number 13?"

"I did. Both have the double-headed eagle crest, which makes them even more valuable. Number 12, the one in Sitka, doesn't have it. They weren't all made exactly the same."

"Your two—how did you find them?"

"It wasn't easy," the highliner said evasively. He appeared to be in uncharted waters.

Now that he'd told me this much, I was dying to know more. "I mean, where did you find them?"

"You don't need to know that," he snapped, like a dog over its food dish.

"Okay," I said. "How about the one they have in Sitka? Where was that one found?"

"About six miles north of town. They dug it up back in 1935 at the original site of Russian Sitka."

"The Russians were eager to take possession of as much of the sea otter habitat as they could before the U.S., England, or Spain did. They made twenty of these plaques, and planted them along the northwest coast, in order to stake their claim."

"If the plaques were buried, how would the other countries know that the land had been claimed?"

Torsen laughed. "You have to get into their mindset. Spain and some of the other colonial powers had been doing the same thing for centuries. Theoretically, it was so they could trump some Johnny-come-lately. Let's say a ship's captain was about to claim the area for his own country. They could dig up the plaque for him and say, 'Look here, fellow, we've been here since way back.' "

READING

"But there's no date on this thing."

"My guess is, the Russians left that out on purpose."

"Because the plaques were made after the Spanish, the English, and the Americans were already in the area?"

"That's what I'm thinking."

"You found Number 13 and Number 15. How?"

With a sly smile, he said, "An antique dealer I know put me on to them. He has a warehouse in Port Angeles. It's small, but he moves a lot of stuff through it. He hits every garage sale and antique auction within a hundred miles. A couple of years back, in Port Townsend, he came by an old sea chest with the imperial eagle of czarist Russia on its clasp."

"I'll bet that was valuable."

Torsen shrugged. "Not like you might think. It had to be restored; some fool had kept it in a leaky woodshed. On account of the rusty Russian eagle, it was appraised at three hundred dollars. The owner wanted four hundred. The antique dealer bought it for three fifty. By the time he got it home, he was thinking it was heavier than it appeared, and he was wondering why that was."

"Two of the plaques were hidden inside?"

"No, but something else was, in a false bottom."

Timing being everything to a fisherman, Torsen paused, then set the hook. "The trunk's false bottom concealed a journal, a very old journal from Russian America. A journal that records where the plaques were hidden."

I couldn't believe it. "This is amazing. And now you've got the journal?"

"I've got the journal," Tor said gravely.

"You must have had to pay through the nose for it."

"Not at all," Tor said with a grin. "You see, I'm that antique dealer. That's what I do with my winters down in Port Angeles. I sold Number 15 already."

"For how much?"

Torsen laughed. "More money than you've ever seen, but less than this one'll bring, and the next one."

"The next one?"

"That's where you come in, Robbie.

In addition to the fishing, of course.

Are you up for a little adventure? These plaques aren't so easy to locate, and you could help, especially if my back goes out on me. I found this Number 13 a couple of weeks ago. Number 15, I found that last year. Now listen carefully. If we find another one, I'll double whatever you make fishing. That's why you don't want to quit on me and go home."

There was more going on here than I could figure out. I held back, despite the pull of the plaque and the money.

Torsen took offense. "Well?" he demanded. "What kind of fool are you? Aren't you trying to make as much money as you can?"

"That's a lot to think about, all right," I managed. I was wondering if all this was legal.

"Is this a finders-keepers situation?" I asked as carefully as possible. "I mean, the plaques are yours to sell?"

"Treasure law," Torsen said without hesitating. "Like finding gold from the wreck of a Spanish galleon."

Doubling my fishing money, that was a phenomenal offer, especially if we could catch a lot of fish. Tor was going to head north and try new water. The man was used to filling his hold. Here was my chance to make some real money. I had to keep my eye on the ball.

"I'm game," I announced, with a smile thrown in for good measure.

READING

42. When Robbie announces that he is leaving, Tor's reaction is **best** described as
- A bewildered.
 - B relieved.
 - C indifferent.
 - D amused.
43. Robbie has to stay on the boat because
- A the fishing season may close.
 - B it is raining too hard to head for land.
 - C he is too far from home.
 - D his contract requires him to stay.
44. Why are plaques 13 and 15 worth more than plaque 12?
- A They were locked in a safe.
 - B They both were made by Spanish explorers.
 - C They both have a two-headed eagle crest.
 - D They were exhibited in the Bishop's House Museum.

READING

45. Read these sentences from the passage.

“Now that he’d told me this much, I was dying to know more. ‘I mean, where did you find them?’ ‘You don’t need to know that,’ he snapped, like a dog over its food dish.”

The author uses simile to show that Tor is

- A angry at having to provide information.
- B satisfied with the details he has given Robbie.
- C protective of the information he possesses.
- D dismayed that he has to explain himself.

46. As used in the passage, the word appraised means

- A valued.
- B biased.
- C deducted.
- D misplaced.

47. Another appropriate title for this passage could be

- A “Tor’s Fishing Boat.”
- B “A Fishing Trophy.”
- C “Fishing for a Piece of History.”
- D “Robbie’s Fishing Tales.”

READING

48. What is Robbie's concern about Tor's plans for the plaques?
- A Tor will not take Robbie with him to search for the plaques.
 - B Tor will have to return the plaques to where they were found.
 - C Tor will not find any more of the original plaques.
 - D Tor will be unable to legally sell the plaques.
49. The author's purpose in writing the passage is most likely to
- A retell a historical event.
 - B entertain with characters and plot.
 - C persuade the reader to search for historical artifacts.
 - D educate the reader about fishing near Alaska.

READING

Read the passage about a doctor. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Daniel Hale Williams

Daniel Hale Williams was born January 18, 1856, in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. His father, Daniel Williams, moved the family to Annapolis, Maryland. There he opened his own barbershop. But he was very ill with tuberculosis and he died shortly after they moved to Maryland. Daniel became an apprentice to a shoemaker. He then decided to be with his sister who lived in Edgerton, Wisconsin. There he opened his own barbershop just like his father had done.

But it wasn't until 1878 that Williams found his life's work. In Wisconsin, he met a local doctor named Dr. Henry Palmer. Daniel became fascinated with the world of medicine, and so trained with Dr. Palmer for two years. He then went to medical school at what is now known as Northwestern University Medical School, graduating in 1883.

At the turn of the century, medical practices were much different than they are today. Doctors often made house calls. They often treated patients in their own homes. Hospitals did exist but they were not like today's modern buildings filled with cutting-edge technologies. After Dr. Williams graduated from medical school, he moved to Chicago, Illinois. He began taking patients. He made house calls and even performed minor surgeries on patients in their own homes. Surgeries were especially dangerous because of the risk of infection. Methods of hygiene and sterilization were fairly new to the medical field. Dr. Williams rigorously

applied these new methods when working on his patients. Strictly using these methods allowed many of his patients to survive.

Dr. Williams's success earned him a job as a surgeon at a Chicago hospital and later as an instructor at his former medical school. In 1889, he was appointed to the Illinois Board of Health. On January 23, 1891, he established the Provident Hospital and Training School Association, one of his greatest achievements. The hospital only had twelve beds, but it served the entire community and accepted people of all races. The hospital was important for many reasons. It served as a training school for African American nurses. Doctors of all races worked side by side. Most important, however, was the hospital's high success rate. Again, much of the hospital's success was due to Dr. Williams's insistence on sanitary conditions.

Two years later, a man named James Cornish was admitted to Provident Hospital suffering from a chest wound. Dr. Williams made an unusual decision. He decided to operate on Mr. Cornish's chest wound. Internal operations on the chest or abdomen were almost unheard of at the time. Operating on the chest would surely bring an infection after the surgery and often the patient would die. Dr. Williams opened the man's chest and operated on the wound near the heart. He applied antiseptics before sewing up the wound. He had also applied sterilization

READING

techniques to try to prevent any infection. The surgery was successful.

This operation made Dr. Williams the first to perform the feat of open-heart surgery without the usual resulting infection. Local newspapers spread the news of this remarkable accomplishment, and doctors from everywhere wanted to learn more about Dr. Williams.

Dr. Williams went on to become Chief Surgeon at the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D.C. He reorganized the hospital. He set up an internship program for nurses and doctors of all races. He continued to demonstrate his lifesaving techniques. Eventually Dr. Williams left Washington and returned to Chicago, where he resumed his duties as Chief

Surgeon at Provident Hospital, as well as Mercy Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital.

After he retired, Dr. Daniel Hale Williams received honorary degrees from Howard and Wilberforce Universities. He was also the only African American charter member of the American College of Surgeons. In 1912, he was appointed associate attending surgeon at St. Luke's. He worked there until he died.

Dr. Williams died on August 4, 1931, but not before setting a higher standard for the medical profession. He demonstrated professionalism, provided insight, and accomplished many feats in the medical field. Dr. Williams was a role model for surgeons of all races. In 1970, the United States Congress issued a commemorative stamp in his honor.

50. Which word from the passage contains a suffix?

- A sterilization
- B hygiene
- C apprentice
- D demonstrate

51. After Dr. Williams graduated from medical school, he often

- A made house calls.
- B turned patients away.
- C taught college students.
- D lost patients to infections.

READING

52. As it is used in the passage, what does the word rigorously mean?
- A strictly
 - B mildly
 - C severely
 - D occasionally
53. What was significant about Provident Hospital and Training School?
- A It held the record for the number of beds in a hospital.
 - B It broke through racial barriers by employing people of different races.
 - C It set the record for human heart surgeries performed in a year.
 - D It eliminated unequal hiring practices by training men as nurses.

READING

54. What new medical advances seemed to make the **most** difference in Dr. Williams's medical career?
- A better trained doctors
 - B better surgical tools such as scalpels
 - C the invention of the X-ray machine
 - D improvements in hygiene, sanitation, and sterilization
55. According to the passage, what is Dr. Williams's **most** lasting achievement?
- A He helped other people.
 - B He retired at an early age.
 - C He graduated from medical school.
 - D He set high standards in the medical profession.

END SESSION



**DO NOT
MARK
ON THIS
PAGE**

WRITING

WRITING—SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Directions

Read Sample Question A and mark your answer on page 11 in your practice test answer booklet. Fill in the circle that goes with the answer you choose. Be sure to fill in the circle completely and make your mark heavy and dark. If you want to change your answer, completely erase the mark you made before making a new mark. For Sample B, write your answer on the lines provided on page 11 in your practice test answer booklet.

Sample A

Read the paragraph.

¹ There are many birds outside of the window. ² Although it is nearly dark outside I have seen birds with the following feather colors red black and blue. ³ I am always amazed at the variety of birds.

Choose the correct way to write Sentence 2.

- A Although it is nearly dark outside, I have seen birds with the following feather colors: red, black, and blue.
- B Although it is nearly dark outside I have seen birds with the following feather colors: red black and blue.
- C Although, it is nearly dark outside I have seen birds, with the following feather colors red, black, and blue.
- D Although it is nearly dark outside, I have seen birds with the following feather colors: red black and blue.

WRITING

Sample B

Turn to page 11 in your answer booklet to complete Sample B.



WRITING

For questions 1 through 5, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

1. Jason is writing a paragraph about how Mount Rushmore was made. Choose the **best** topic sentence for his paragraph.

A Gutzon Borglum was the man who designed Mount Rushmore.
B Most of the sculpting of Mount Rushmore was done by miners.
C Construction work began on Mount Rushmore in 1924.
D The development of Mount Rushmore was a huge undertaking.

2. Joe is writing a story about his train ride through the mountains. Choose the **best** detail to add to the story.

A My family goes on vacation together every year.
B I didn't think I would need warm clothes for the trip.
C I have always wondered how sheep survive in the mountains.
D Out the window, I could see big-horned sheep grazing high above.

3. Read the sentence.

The businesswoman announced that in her opening comments she intended to reorganize the company.

Choose the **best** revision of the sentence.

A In her opening comments, the businesswoman announced that she intended to reorganize the company.
B The businesswoman announced that she intended to reorganize the company in her opening comments.
C She intended to reorganize the company in her opening comments, the businesswoman announced.
D It is correct as is.

WRITING

4. Which sentence is capitalized correctly?
- A John is taking math, English, chemistry and government II.
 - B How many years did President Roosevelt serve as New York's governor?
 - C Sally has an irish setter called Daisy that loves to lick your face.
 - D Do the Robinsons live in the West part of town?
-

5. Read the paragraph.

1 At dusk Abigail and her family settled into the camping area by the stream. **2** Early the next morning Abigail and her dad started breakfast. **3** Eggs popped and sizzled in the frying pan while Abigail buttered crisp toast. **4** The smell of food quickly awakened the rest of the family.

Which sentence contains the **most** descriptive details?

- A Sentence 1
- B Sentence 2
- C Sentence 3
- D Sentence 4

WRITING

Read the passage. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the passage to answer questions 6 through 10.

1 Even though Patsy Ann a bull terrier was profoundly deaf, she had a mysterious sense that told her when ships were approaching Juneau.

2 Without hearing a sound, she rushed to the wharf before a ship was in sight. **3** There she eagerly waited and greeted the ship and its passengers.

4 Patsy Ann was born in Portland, Oregon, in 1929. **5** A dentist brought the bull terrier pup to Juneau as a playmate for his daughters. **6** Patsy Ann had plans of her own. **7** She preferred roaming the streets of Juneau. **8** Her favorite spot, the Longshoreman's Hall, was the place she considered "home." **9** Citizens of Juneau took good care of Patsy Ann. **10** They made sure she was safe and had plenty of good meals.

11 Patsy Ann died in 1942. **12** Fifty years later the Friends of Patsy Ann Society had an artist craft a Bronze statue in her honor. **13** Today, when ships arrive, visitors see the statue of Patsy Ann and experience a friendly greeting from Juneau's favorite canine.

WRITING

6. Paragraph 1 should be divided into two paragraphs. Which sentence would **best** begin a new paragraph?
- A Sentence 3
 - B Sentence 4
 - C Sentence 5
 - D Sentence 6
7. Choose the correct way to write Sentence 1.
- A Even though, Patsy Ann a bull terrier was profoundly deaf, she had a mysterious sense that told her when ships were approaching Juneau.
 - B Even though Patsy Ann, a bull terrier was profoundly deaf, she had a mysterious sense that told her when ships were approaching Juneau.
 - C Even though Patsy Ann, a bull terrier, was profoundly deaf, she had a mysterious sense that told her when ships were approaching Juneau.
 - D Even though Patsy Ann a bull terrier was profoundly deaf, she had a mysterious sense that told her, when ships were approaching Juneau.
8. Which is the **best** transition to begin Sentence 6?
- A Because of this,
 - B Therefore,
 - C Along with this,
 - D However,

WRITING

9. Choose the **best** way to write Sentences 9 and 10 as one sentence to improve the flow.
- A Citizens of Juneau made sure Patsy Ann was safe and had plenty of good meals.
 - B Making sure that Patsy Ann was safe and had plenty of good meals was how the citizens of Juneau took good care of her.
 - C Citizens of Juneau took good care of Patsy Ann, and the citizens made sure she was safe and had plenty of good meals.
 - D Keeping her safe and giving her meals, Patsy Ann was cared for by citizens of Juneau.
10. Which word has an error in capitalization?
- A wharf in Sentence 2
 - B Portland in Sentence 4
 - C dentist in Sentence 5
 - D Bronze in Sentence 12

Turn to page 12 in your answer booklet to complete question 11.

WRITING

Read the report. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the report to answer questions 12 through 15.

1 Over the years, people have been involved in various hobbies, and some have been more unusual than others. **2** A few may seem absolutely odd. **3** For example, how does someone photograph falling snowflakes? **4** An inquisitive young man on a farm in Vermont began this exact process. **5** When he was 15, Wilson Bentley became intrigued by the unique characteristics of snowflakes. **6** He was fascinated by the idea that thousands of different snowflakes were possible. **7** He finally decided to try to capture these images on film. **8** He was not immediately successful.

9 Nevertheless, Bentley did not give up easy. **10** In fact, by the age of 20, Bentley had spent so much time on his quest that he earned the nickname “Snowflake Bentley.” **11** That he could catch the flakes on velvet and use a feather to smooth them out was eventually discovered by Bentley. **12** Then he used a microscope and a camera to record the images. **13** Bentley pursued his hobby for more than 45 years.

12. Choose the **best** way to combine Sentences 7 and 8.

- A Immediately successful he was not, but he finally decided to capture these images on film.
- B He finally decided to try to capture these images on film, but he was not immediately successful.
- C Successful he was not immediately, but he tried to capture these images on film.
- D To capture these images on film he was not immediately successful, but he finally decided to try.

WRITING

13. Which is the **correct** way to write Sentence 9?
- A Nevertheless, Bentley did not give up real easy.
 - B Nevertheless, Bentley did not give up easily.
 - C Nevertheless, Bentley did not give up too easy.
 - D It is correct as is.
14. Choose the **best** way to write Sentence 11.
- A He could catch the flakes on velvet and use a feather to smooth them out, Bentley eventually discovered.
 - B Discovered by Bentley eventually was the fact that he could catch the flakes on velvet and use a feather to smooth them out.
 - C Eventually, Bentley discovered that he could catch the flakes on velvet and use a feather to smooth them out.
 - D It is correct as is.
15. Choose the **best** conclusion for the report.
- A Some people find a hobby they love much later in life.
 - B Bentley took great pains to completely smooth out the flakes.
 - C Finding a hobby you can stay with for a long time is important.
 - D Bentley's hobby evolved into a lifetime pursuit.

WRITING

For questions 16 and 17, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

16. Read the following.

Each of the athletes _____.

Choose the **correct** way to complete the sentence.

- A is eligible to play
 - B are eligible to play
 - C being eligible to play
 - D were eligible to play
-

17. Which underlined group of words shows the correct use of the pronoun?

- A The teacher gave achievement awards in spelling to Robert and I.
- B It is funny that Cynthia and I both missed the bus on the same day.
- C For Cameron and I, the trip was both instructional and entertaining.
- D With the exception of Penny and I, the class wanted to explore the cave.

Turn to page 14 in your answer booklet to complete question 18.

WRITING

Read the passage. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the passage to answer questions 19 through 23.

1 Sitka is home to one of the most unique spots in Alaska—the Alaska Raptor Center. **2** Raptors are birds of prey such as bald eagles, hawks, and owls. **3** The Alaska Raptor Center is a hospital that takes in injured birds and, if possible, rehabilitates them so they can return to the wild. **4** Those birds that are unable to survive on they're own remain as permanent residents.

5 The Alaska Raptor Center was founded in 1980 with one injured bald eagle. **6** The number of rescued birds increased, and volunteers treated them in their homes. **7** The current facility was built in 1991, it is funded entirely through visitor admissions, memberships, private contributions, and grants.

8 More than 36,000 visitors' tour the Alaska Raptor Center annually to view birds that are receiving medical treatment and to listen to specialists explain the work that is accomplished there. **9** Specialists also visit school classrooms and present educational programs that teach the value of saving raptors.

WRITING

19. Which detail could **best** be added to the passage?

- A other unique spots to visit in Sitka besides the Alaska Raptor Center
- B a list of additional educational programs presented to schools
- C the location of the Alaska Raptor Center in Sitka
- D a detailed description of the hawk and what it hunts

20. Read the sentence.

As more and more of these injured birds were taken in, the need for a permanent location became obvious.

Where does the sentence **best** fit in the passage?

- A after Sentence 1
- B after Sentence 3
- C after Sentence 6
- D after Sentence 7

21. Read Sentence 4.

Those birds that are unable to survive on they're own remain as permanent residents.

Which underlined word in the sentence is used incorrectly?

- A unable
- B they're
- C remain
- D residents

WRITING

22. Which change corrects the error in Sentence 8?

- A Remove the apostrophe in visitors'.
- B Change annually to annualy.
- C Place a comma after treatment.
- D Change accomplished to acomplished.

23. Which sentence is incorrect and should be written as two sentences?

- A Sentence 3
- B Sentence 5
- C Sentence 7
- D Sentence 9

WRITING

For questions 24 through 27, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

24. Which sentence contains a mistake in capitalization?

- A Each year we visit Ptarmigan Lake in late August, just before school begins.
- B The Colorado River that flows through Texas empties into the Gulf of Mexico.
- C He told me that he lives on a cobblestoned street in a small Jamaican Village.
- D In late summer, the Center Brook Theater opened its doors to a sell-out crowd.

25. Read the paragraph.

Some people enjoy hiking, while others prefer the exhilaration of taking hang-gliding lessons. Less adventurous visitors might stay in the city, enjoying an Alaska art exhibit or a trip to a museum. Still others prefer to take day cruises to view the wildlife and glaciers.

Choose the **best** topic sentence for the paragraph.

- A Some like to shop for gifts they can find nowhere else.
- B Many places in Alaska provide hang-gliding lessons.
- C It is better for your health to choose an active pastime.
- D Alaska offers something for everyone.

26. Which sentence is **most** appropriate to use in an informative report?

- A Water is a molecule composed of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.
- B The rain falling through the leaves of the trees is one of the most soothing sounds in nature.
- C I don't think you should participate in the race if you're not feeling well.
- D I predict that the apple trees will be in full bloom by the end of the month.

WRITING

27. Quentin is going to write in his journal about the beautiful rainbow he spotted before coming to school this morning. What type of writing should he use?
- A technical
 - B descriptive
 - C persuasive
 - D instructional

Turn to page 16 in your answer booklet to complete question 28.

WRITING

For questions 29 through 34, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

29. Natasha is writing an essay about the history of the Alaska Railroad. Choose the **best** detail to add to the essay.

A The first railroad in Alaska started in Seward and extended 50 miles north.
B I am not sure if I would enjoy traveling by train through Alaska's mountains.
C Today Alaska's trains have comfortable seats and large windows.
D Many believe the most convenient way to see Alaska is by rail.

30. Read the report.

Remember these tips in an emergency. Panicking only adds more stress to an already troublesome situation.

Which would **best** fit between the sentences?

A The first thing to do is to remain calm.
B Difficult situations can strike when you least expect them.
C Helping others makes you feel good about yourself.
D Cell phones can be useful in emergencies.

31. Read the paragraph.

Sewing was not easy to do at first. My thread kept knotting, and I dropped the needle at least four times. I was frustrated, but I kept trying. The outcome of my time and patience was a beautiful pillow.

Choose the **best** topic sentence for the paragraph.

A Learning how to sew just takes too much time and effort.
B You will not believe how many hours I spent making a pillow.
C Learning a new skill requires a great deal of patience.
D Thread and scissors are more trouble than I ever expected.

WRITING

32. Which sentence is an example of formal language?
- A I will investigate the nature of the employee's complaints.
 - B So many people went to the park to check out the music concert.
 - C I can't wait for school to end and summer vacation to begin.
 - D The days are getting shorter now, and winter's on its way.
-
33. John is writing an essay evaluating two different characters in a story. Which is the **best** way for John to organize his ideas?
- A definition
 - B chronological order
 - C cause and effect
 - D comparison and contrast
-
34. Sean is writing a friendly letter to his cousin. Which should be left out of the letter?
- A inside address
 - B salutation
 - C closing
 - D date

WRITING

Read the story. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the story to answer questions 35 through 38.

1 “The original Tanana Valley Railroad once served more than two dozen gold camps in the early 1900s,” the conductor announced as the tour train slowly pulled to a stop at the El Dorado Gold Mine. **2** Peter Boone and his family stepped off the train. **3** They were eager to experience Alaska’s gold-mining past.

4 The visitors were soon touring a tunnel where a guide described what life was like for an underground miner many years ago.

5 Look at those rocks, Peter gasped.

6 “You have a good eye for gold, young man,” the miner explained.

7 Peter was in seventh grade. **8** “Those rock formations produce the most gold.”

9 Later, when the guide taught visitors how to pan for gold Peter was thrilled to find a few gold flakes in his pan.

10 Peter and his family enjoyed their tour of the El Dorado Gold Mine. **11** Taking home real gold was an extra treat. **12** Peter could not wait to tell his friends about his adventure.

35. Choose the **best** way to combine Sentences 2 and 3.

- A Peter Boone and his family stepped off the train, eager to experience Alaska’s gold-mining past.
- B Peter Boone and his family stepped off the train, Peter and his family were eager to experience Alaska’s gold-mining past.
- C Peter Boone and his family stepped off the train, but Peter and his family were eager to experience Alaska’s gold-mining past.
- D Peter Boone and his family stepped off the train, still were eager to experience Alaska’s gold-mining past.

WRITING

36. Which information could the writer add to support the details in Sentence 4?
- A The guide continually gave tours throughout the day.
 - B The tunnel was short and narrow.
 - C Peter's legs were tired after the long train ride.
 - D No one in his family had panned for gold before.
37. Choose the correct way to punctuate Sentence 5.
- A "Look at those rocks, Peter gasped."
 - B "Look at those rocks, Peter gasped!"
 - C "Look at those rocks!" Peter gasped.
 - D "Look at those rocks" Peter gasped.
38. Choose the correct way to punctuate Sentence 9.
- A Later, when the guide taught visitors how to pan for gold. Peter was thrilled to find a few gold flakes in his pan.
 - B Later, when the guide taught visitors how to pan for gold, Peter was thrilled. To find a few gold flakes in his pan.
 - C Later, when the guide taught visitors, how to pan for gold Peter was thrilled, to find a few gold flakes in his pan.
 - D Later, when the guide taught visitors how to pan for gold, Peter was thrilled to find a few gold flakes in his pan.

WRITING

For questions 39 through 43, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

39. Read the paragraph.

1 Today the ocean was very rough. **2** A gusty wind turned the water into foam as dark waves flooded the rocky shore. **3** It seemed seabirds were flying everywhere. **4** I walked for a long time and noticed many different things along the shore.

Which sentence contains the **most** descriptive details?

- A Sentence 1
 - B Sentence 2
 - C Sentence 3
 - D Sentence 4
-

40. Read the sentence.

The school held a seperate fundraising campaign to pay for the expensive gymnasium.

Which underlined word is misspelled?

- A seperate
- B campaign
- C expensive
- D gymnasium

WRITING

41. Read the paragraph.

Changing a flat bicycle tire is a five-step process. First, the flat tire must be removed from the wheel. Once the tire is removed, the problem must be located. After the leak has been found, the tire must be patched.

Choose the **best** detail to add to the paragraph.

- A There are a number of different steps to follow in repairing a flat bicycle tire.
- B Certain bicycle tires are more resistant to wear and tear than other bicycle tires.
- C If the patched tire is repaired correctly, it will be as strong as the original tire.
- D The patched tire then needs to be put back on the wheel and inflated.

-
42. Which organizational pattern would **most likely** be used to write about the reasons for voting in a school election?

- A chronological order
- B order of importance
- C step-by-step process
- D comparison and contrast

WRITING

43. Read the paragraph.

1 Benny Benson designed the state flag of Alaska in 1926. **2** Marie Drake wrote a poem about the flag in 1935. **3** Elinor Dusenbury composed a melody to fit the poem about the flag. **4** As a result, three people were ultimately responsible for the official state song of Alaska.

Which sentence is the topic sentence of the paragraph?

- A Sentence 1
- B Sentence 2
- C Sentence 3
- D Sentence 4

Turn to page 20 in your answer booklet to complete question 44.

WRITING

Read the paragraphs. They have mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the paragraphs to answer questions 45 through 47.

1 The dictionary defines “student” as “one who attends school” and “one who studies something.” **2** Although these definitions are certainly true, I don’t think they characterize a student very well. **3** I am quite displeased with the dictionary definition of the word “student.”

4 Students must behave in a certain way. **5** They have to arrive on time in the morning and change from one class to another promptly.

6 Also, they have to know when to speak and when to listen quietly. **7** All students should be prepared for quizzes and be ready to supply answers when called on by the teacher.

8 Being a student isn’t all work and no play. **9** Students can participate in sports and clubs that interest them. **10** They can socialize with friends throughout the day.

WRITING

45. Which sentence could **best** be added to Paragraph 2?
- A Some students must ride the bus to school.
 - B Projects are a part of nearly every class.
 - C Students must complete homework when assigned.
 - D Giving a speech in class is one of my greatest fears.
46. Where does Sentence 3 **best** fit?
- A before Sentence 1
 - B before Sentence 5
 - C before Sentence 6
 - D before Sentence 8
47. Which is the **best** transition to begin Sentence 8?
- A As a result,
 - B In conclusion,
 - C Consequently,
 - D However,

WRITING

Read the passage. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the passage to answer questions 48 through 50.

1 When people think of the solar system, many immediately envision the Sun and the planets. **2** Some may also think about Earth's moon.

3 But our solar system contains close to 140 moons. **4** All of the planets except Mercury and Venus have at least one moon. **5** Jupiter has 62 moons!

6 Many of the solar system's moons have remarkable features.

7 Saturn has a moon with a canyon. **8** That canyon runs almost all the way around its surface. **9** Mars has the smallest known moon, Deimos, which is just seven miles across; however, some recently discovered moons may be only a mile or two in diameter. **10** One of Jupiter's moons, Io, has hundreds of active volcanoes. **11** Another one of Jupiter's moons, Europa, may even have a layer of slushy water below its frozen surface, making Europa the only place in the solar system besides Earth with water in a liquid form. **12** Humans have landed on Earth's moon several times.

13 The solar system is so much more than the Sun and the planets.

14 This system is quite complex, and new discoveries unfold each year.

15 Who knows how many more moons are yet to be discovered?

48. Which transition would correctly replace the word But in Sentence 3?

- A While
- B When
- C Unfortunately,
- D Surprisingly,

WRITING

49. Choose the **best** way to combine Sentences 7 and 8.
- A Saturn has a moon with a canyon and that runs almost all the way around its surface.
 - B Saturn has a moon with a canyon that runs almost all the way around its surface.
 - C Saturn has a moon with a canyon being it runs almost all the way around its surface.
 - D Saturn has a moon with a canyon being that it runs almost all the way around its surface.
50. Which sentence does **not** support the main idea of Paragraph 2?
- A Sentence 9
 - B Sentence 10
 - C Sentence 11
 - D Sentence 12

END SESSION



MATHEMATICS

MATHEMATICS—SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Directions

Read Sample Question A and mark your answer on page 22 in your practice test answer booklet. Fill in the circle that goes with the answer you choose. Be sure to fill in the circle completely and make your mark heavy and dark. If you want to change your answer, completely erase the mark you made before making a new mark. For Sample B, write your answer on the lines provided on page 22 of your practice test answer booklet.

Sample A

The list below shows the number of dictionaries a bookstore sold each day for five days.

11, 5, 8, 11, 10

What is the mode of the number of dictionaries sold during the five days?

- A 8 dictionaries
- B 9 dictionaries
- C 10 dictionaries
- D 11 dictionaries

MATHEMATICS

Sample B

Turn to page 22 in your answer booklet to complete Sample B.



MATHEMATICS

You may use the Mathematics Reference Sheet any time during the test.

1. Sarina's table is 2.1 meters long. How many centimeters long is Sarina's table?
 - A 0.21 centimeter
 - B 21 centimeters
 - C 210 centimeters
 - D 2,100 centimeters

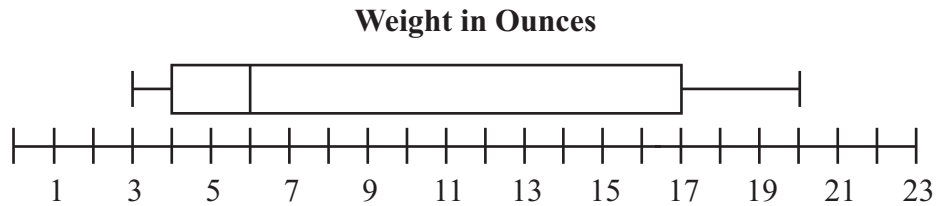
MATHEMATICS

2. The weight, in ounces, of some packages at the post office are shown below.

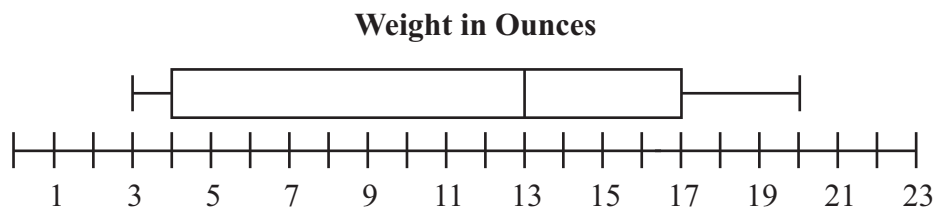
4, 16, 3, 20, 5, 4, 18, 6, 15

Which box-and-whisker plot correctly represents this data set?

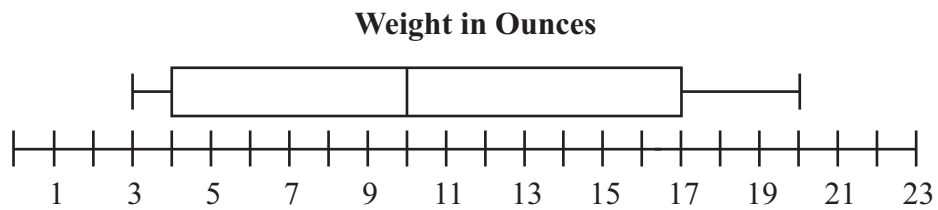
A



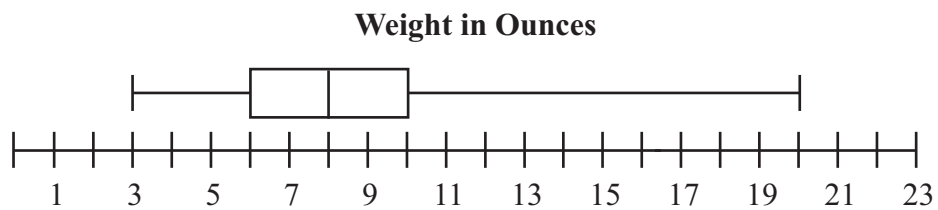
B



C



D



MATHEMATICS

3. In Jimmy's class, $\frac{1}{5}$ of the students are wearing glasses. What is $\frac{1}{5}$ written as a decimal?
- A 0.15
B 0.20
C 1.50
D 5.00
-
4. Evan and Vanessa grow vegetables in their gardens. Evan has 6 more than half the number of rows in Vanessa's garden. Evan's garden has 8 rows. How many rows are in Vanessa's garden?
- A 1
B 4
C 7
D 10
-
5. Marcia saw a coat that originally cost \$40. She bought it on sale for 15% off the original price. How much did Marcia pay for the coat?
- A \$ 6
B \$25
C \$34
D \$46

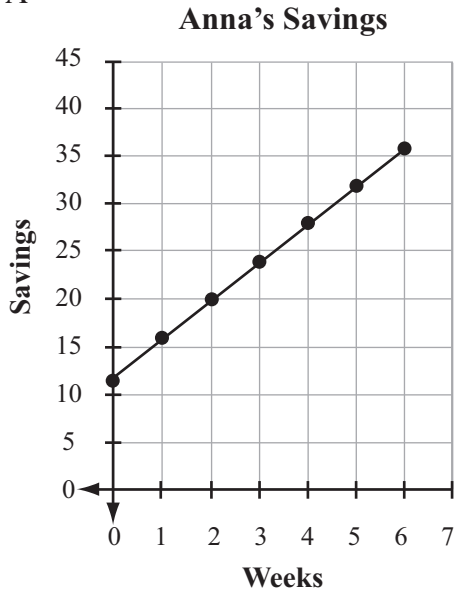
MATHEMATICS

6. Anna has \$12.00 and saves \$4.00 each week. The equation below represents how much money she will have saved, s , after w weeks.

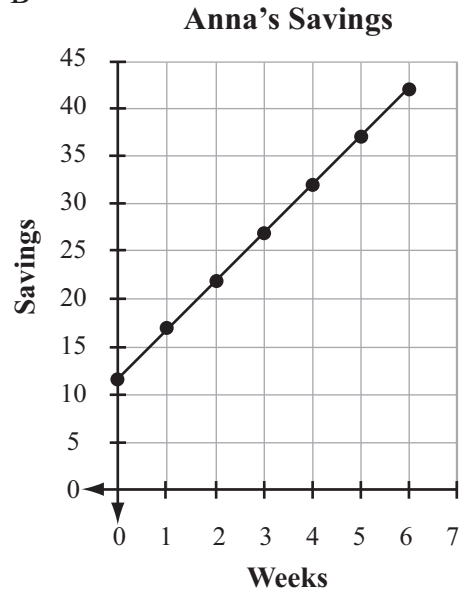
$$s = 4w + 12$$

Which is the correct graph for this equation?

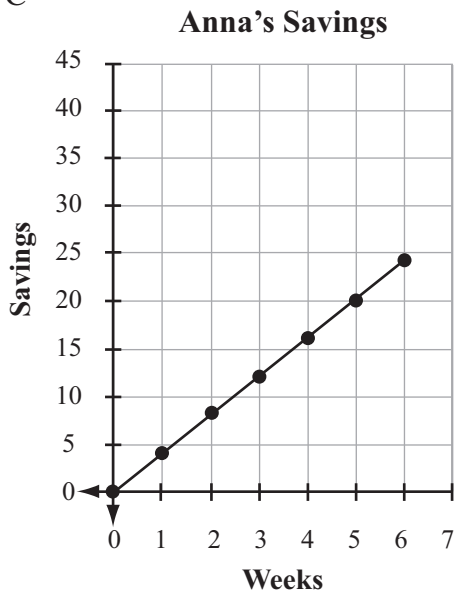
A



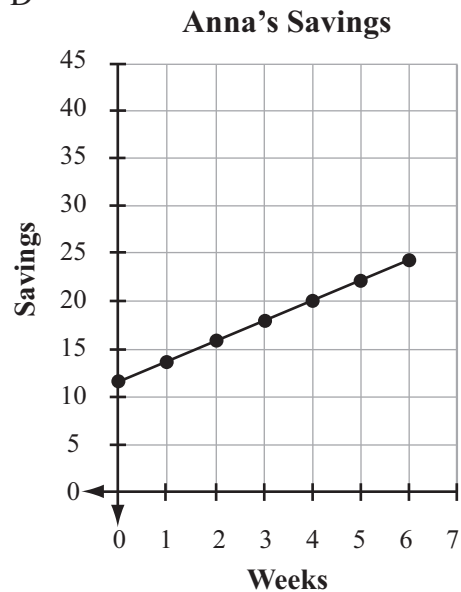
B



C



D



MATHEMATICS

7. The table below shows the hourly pay for the employees of Riverview Community Bank.

Pay Schedule	
Position	Hourly Pay
President	\$185.00
Secretary	\$ 21.00
Clerk #1	\$ 14.25
Clerk #2	\$ 9.75
Clerk #3	\$ 8.25
Clerk #4	\$ 8.25

Which statistic is most representative of the hourly pay of the employees?

- A mean
- B median
- C mode
- D range

-
8. Peter is traveling 3.5 kilometers to Sophie's house. How many meters does Peter have to travel?

- A 0.0035
- B 0.035
- C 350
- D 3,500

MATHEMATICS

9. Pat cleans windows during the summer. He charges \$50 per house and an additional \$5 per window. Which expression represents how much Pat would charge to clean x windows at 1 house?

A $50x + 5$

B $55 + x$

C $50 + 5x$

D $50 - \frac{x}{5}$

-
10. A scale drawing of a room is 8 centimeters wide and 12 centimeters long. The actual width of the room is 4 meters. What is the actual length of the room?

A 6 meters

B 16 meters

C 24 meters

D 32 meters

MATHEMATICS

11. Bob designed a computer program so that when a number is entered into the program (input), the computer will generate a new number (output). The chart below shows the input and output of the first four numbers Bob entered.

Input (x)	Output (y)
1	1
2	3
3	5
4	7

What number will the computer generate when Bob enters the number 40?

- A 77
 - B 78
 - C 79
 - D 80
-

12. Mia's basketball team won 80% of its games. What fraction of their games did they win?

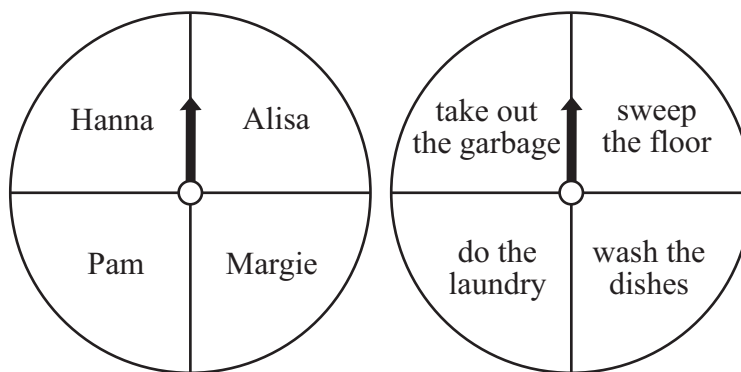
- A $\frac{1}{5}$
- B $\frac{2}{5}$
- C $\frac{3}{5}$
- D $\frac{4}{5}$

MATHEMATICS

13. There are 20 teachers and 705 students in Corey's school. What is the ratio of teachers to students?

- A $\frac{4}{141}$
B $\frac{141}{4}$
C $\frac{5}{141}$
D $\frac{141}{5}$
-

14. Hanna, Alisa, Margie, and Pam are sisters who use the spinners below to assign weekly chores.



They spin each spinner once. What is the probability that the arrows land on "Margie" and "sweep the floor"?

- A $\frac{1}{16}$
B $\frac{1}{8}$
C $\frac{1}{4}$
D $\frac{1}{2}$

MATHEMATICS

15. The table below shows the cost per bag of different brands of dog food.

Dog Food

Brand	Cost per Bag
Atta Boys	\$23.47
Canine Cool	\$24.58
Mushies	\$25.42
Power Pups	\$25.68
Yum-Yums	\$33.12

A bag of Yum-Yums dog food costs exactly \$8.54 more than which brand?

- A Atta Boys
- B Canine Cool
- C Mushies
- D Power Pups

Turn to page 24 in your answer booklet to complete question 16.

MATHEMATICS

17. Frank wrote the first 5 numbers of the pattern shown below.

11, 15, 19, 23, 27

What is the twentieth number in the pattern?

- A 31
 - B 47
 - C 87
 - D 108
-

18. Which shows 5,032 in expanded notation?

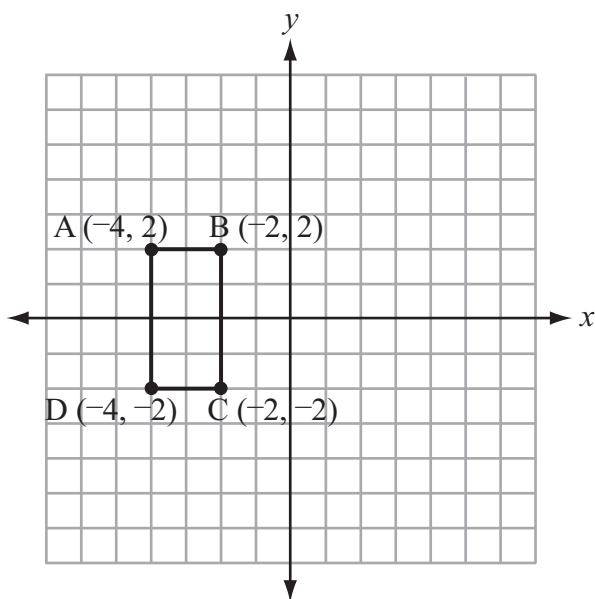
- A $(5 \times 10^3) + (3 \times 10^1) + (2 \times 10^0)$
 - B $(5 \times 10^3) + (3 \times 10^2) + (2 \times 10^1)$
 - C $(5 \times 10^4) + (3 \times 10^2) + (2 \times 10^1)$
 - D $(5 \times 10^4) + (3 \times 10^1) + (2 \times 10^0)$
-

19. Jason made 3 quarts of corn chowder. He divided it into serving sizes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups each. How many $1\frac{1}{2}$ -cup servings can be made from 3 quarts of chowder?

- A $4\frac{1}{2}$ servings
- B 8 servings
- C 12 servings
- D 18 servings

MATHEMATICS

20. A rectangle is shown below.



The rectangle is rotated 180° about the origin. What are the new coordinates of point D?

- A (2, -2)
- B (4, 2)
- C (4, -2)
- D (2, 2)

-
21. A circular rug has a radius of 3 feet. What is the area of the rug? (Use 3.14 for π .)

- A 6.14 square feet
- B 9.42 square feet
- C 18.84 square feet
- D 28.26 square feet

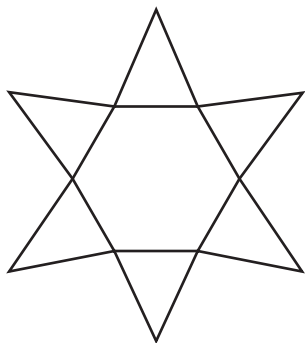
MATHEMATICS

22. A fishing boat is 36 feet long. How many yards long is the boat?

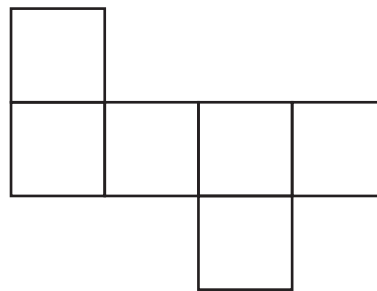
- A 3
- B 12
- C 108
- D 432

23. Kelsey is making a drum in the shape of a hexagonal prism. Which net should Kelsey use to fold into her drum?

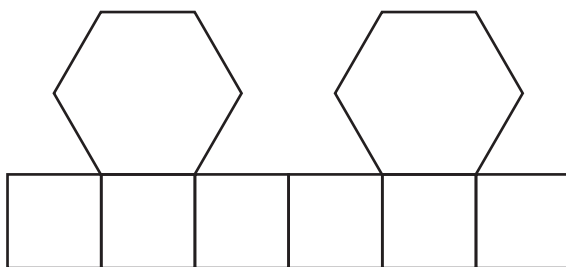
A



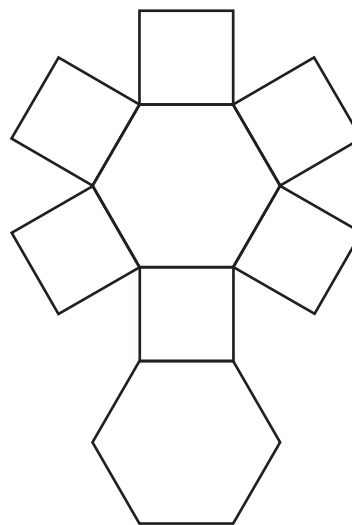
B



C

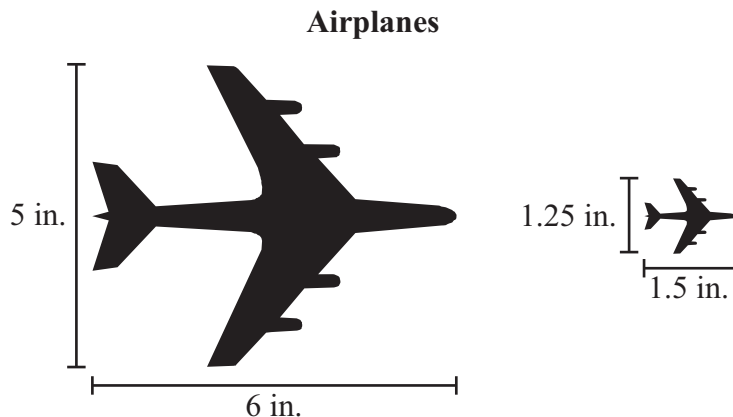


D



MATHEMATICS

24. A book on aviation has two pictures of the same airplane. The pictures are similar in shape and size.



What is the scale from the larger picture to the smaller picture?

- A 1 : 0.25
- B 1 : 0.3
- C 1 : 1.2
- D 1 : 4.0

-
25. Matthew cleaned the garage in 2.5 hours. He was paid x dollars per hour. He then spent \$3 and had \$12 remaining. The following equation represents this situation.

$$2.5x - 3 = 12$$

How much was he paid per hour?

- A \$ 3.60
- B \$ 4.80
- C \$ 6.00
- D \$12.50

MATHEMATICS

26. The low temperatures in January of five Alaskan cities are shown in the table below.

January Low Temperatures

City	Temperature (°F)
Barrow	-20
Dillingham	9
Galena	-16
Kuparuk	-24
Skagway	18

What is the difference between the warmest and coldest temperatures?

- A -6°F
- B 6°F
- C 15°F
- D 42°F

-
27. Gina needs $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of milk to make soup at her restaurant. She only has 1 quart of milk. What is the least amount of milk she needs to purchase so she can make the soup?

- A 1 pint
- B 5 quarts
- C 6 quarts
- D 12 pints

MATHEMATICS

28. Harry made 4 tables to show the results of flipping a penny, a nickel, a dime, and a quarter.

Penny

Heads-up	Tails-up
4	2

Nickel

Heads-up	Tails-up
1	5

Dime

Heads-up	Tails-up
2	4

Quarter

Heads-up	Tails-up
3	3

For which coin does the theoretical probability of a coin landing heads-up match Harry's experimental results?

- A penny
- B nickel
- C dime
- D quarter

-
29. The cost of a fishing license increased by 15% from last year to this year. Which is equivalent to 15%?

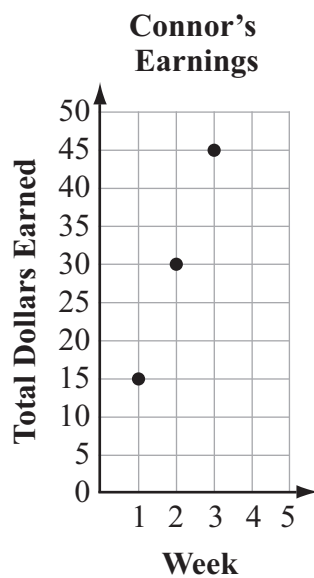
- A 0.015
- B 0.15
- C 15
- D 1,500

MATHEMATICS

30. What is the prime factorization of 400?

- A 5×2^3
 - B 5×2^4
 - C $5^2 \times 2^3$
 - D $5^2 \times 2^4$
-

31. The graph below shows how much Connor earns each week.



The pattern continues. How much will Connor have earned after his eleventh week?

- A \$ 60
- B \$165
- C \$180
- D \$330

MATHEMATICS

32. The values in the table below were generated using a rule.

x	y
0	23
1	30
2	37
3	44
4	51
5	58

Which rule could have been used to generate the values in the table?

- A $y = 7x + 23$
 - B $y = 23x$
 - C $y = x + 23$
 - D $y = 7 + 23x$
-

33. There were 3 school districts in an academic competition. Each district had 3 teams competing. Each team had 11 members. Each team member had to answer 11 questions. The total number of questions answered in the competition was $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 11$. How can this expression be written using exponents?

- A $3^3 \cdot 11^{11}$
- B $3^2 \cdot 11^2$
- C $6^1 \cdot 22^1$
- D 14^2

MATHEMATICS

34. Which shows the numbers 3 , $\frac{13}{5}$, and $\sqrt{4}$ in order from least to greatest?

A $\sqrt{4}$, $\frac{13}{5}$, 3

B $\sqrt{4}$, 3 , $\frac{13}{5}$

C 3 , $\frac{13}{5}$, $\sqrt{4}$

D $\frac{13}{5}$, 3 , $\sqrt{4}$

35. Ada charges a flat rate of \$75 for staining a deck plus an additional \$6 for each hour she works. Which expression below **best** describes the total amount of money Ada charges for staining a deck in x hours?

A $75 + 6x$

B $75 \times 6x$

C $75x + 6$

D $81x$

MATHEMATICS

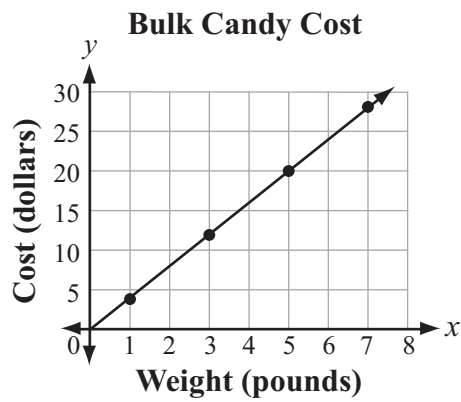
36. The table below shows the relationship between the weight and cost of bulk candy.

Bulk Candy Cost

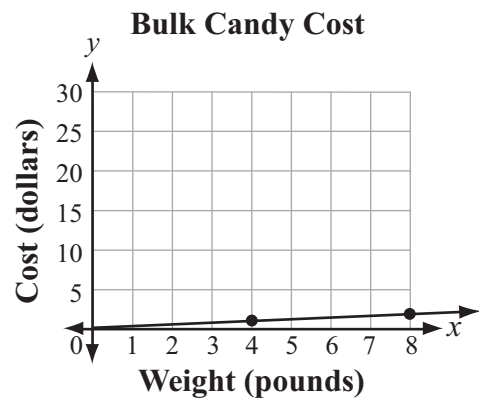
Weight (pounds)	Cost (dollars)
1	4
3	12
5	20
7	28

Which graph shows the relationship between the weight and cost of bulk candy?

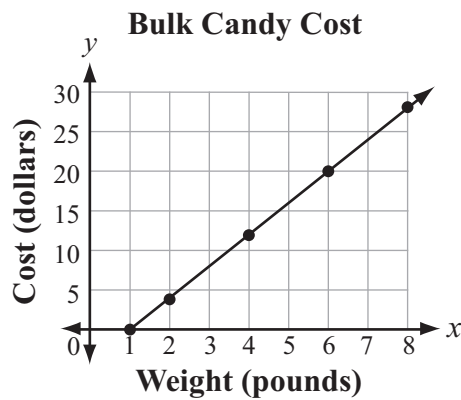
A



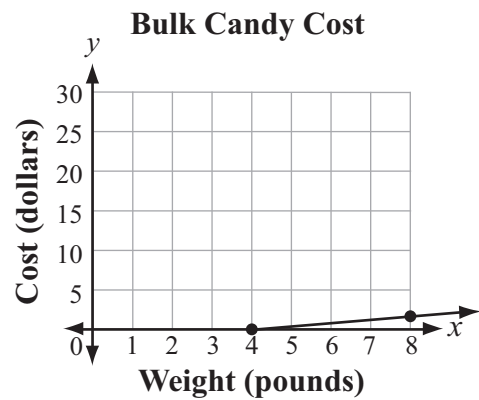
B



C



D



MATHEMATICS

37. Miguel has a painting that is 4 inches wide by 24 inches long. He made an enlarged copy of it. The enlarged copy is 12 inches wide. What is the length of the enlarged copy?
- A 8 inches
 - B 36 inches
 - C 48 inches
 - D 72 inches
-
38. What is the first step to simplifying the expression $10 - 1.06(2 + 1.35)$?
- A $10 - 1.06$
 - B 1.06×2
 - C 1.06×1.35
 - D $2 + 1.35$
-
39. Jackie's old fish tank is 20 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 15 inches high. Her new fish tank is 30 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 15 inches high. Which statement correctly compares the volumes of the two fish tanks?
- A The volume of the new fish tank is 1.5 times smaller than the volume of the old fish tank.
 - B The volume of the new fish tank is 10 cubic inches less than the volume of the old fish tank.
 - C The volume of the new fish tank is 1.5 times greater than the volume of the old fish tank.
 - D The volume of the new fish tank is 10 cubic inches greater than the volume of the old fish tank.

MATHEMATICS

40. A cylindrical bird feeder is shown below.

Bird Feeder



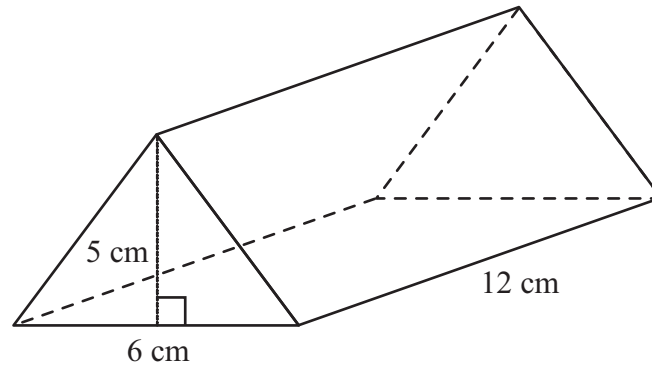
What is the shape of each base?

- A circle
- B oval
- C rectangle
- D triangle

MATHEMATICS

41. The figure below shows a triangular prism that Tasha is using for a science experiment.

Tasha's Prism

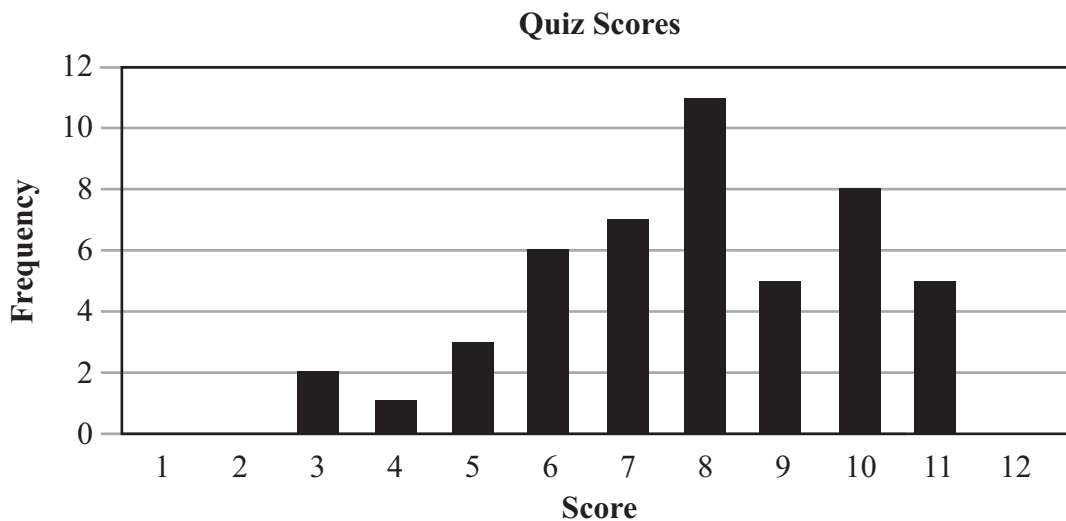


What is the volume of Tasha's prism?

- A 180 cm^3
- B 242 cm^3
- C 324 cm^3
- D 360 cm^3

MATHEMATICS

42. The graph below shows quiz scores for Ms. Bryant's classes.



Which observation about this data is true?

- A The lowest score on the quiz was a 4.
- B There were 8 students who scored an 11.
- C There were 9 students who took the quiz.
- D There were 18 students who scored a 7 or an 8.

Turn to page 26 in your answer booklet to complete question 43.

MATHEMATICS

44. Leonard finished 60% of his homework yesterday. Today he finished 50% of what was left. What percent of his homework has Leonard finished?

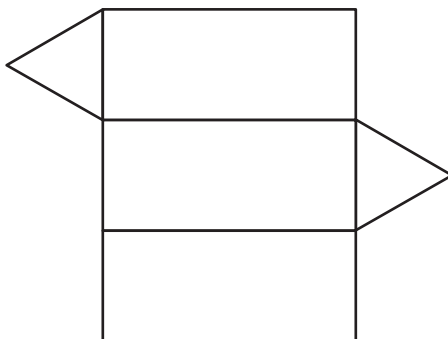
A 10%
B 20%
C 30%
D 80%

45. Kelly ran 3 miles fewer than twice as far as Jim. Jim ran m miles. Which expression represents how far Kelly ran?

A $3 - 2m$
B $2m - 3$
C $3m - 2$
D $2(m - 3)$

MATHEMATICS

46. Josh wants to fold the net shown below to make a 3-dimensional object.



Which object will be represented by the folded net?

- A triangular prism
- B triangular pyramid
- C square pyramid
- D rectangular prism

-
47. Kristina bought \$24 worth of groceries and paid with \$40 cash. She received \$16 in change. Which expression below can Kristina use to check that she received the correct amount of change?

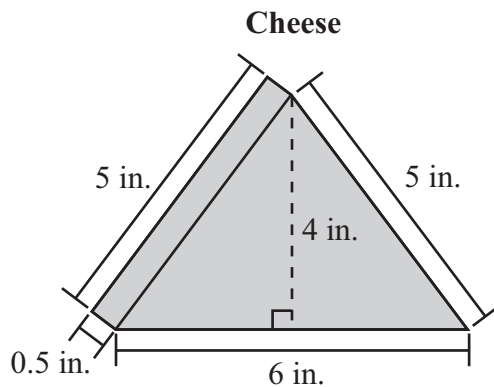
- A $\$16 + \40
- B $\$16 + \24
- C $\$40 + \24
- D $\$20 + \16

MATHEMATICS

48. What is the circumference of a circle with a radius of 11 cm?
- A 11π cm
 - B 22π cm
 - C 44π cm
 - D 121π cm
-
49. A hot air balloon lifted off from an elevation of 425 feet above sea level. The balloon rose at a constant rate of 55 feet per minute. Which expression represents the elevation above sea level of the hot air balloon after t minutes?
- A $55t + 425$
 - B $55t$
 - C $480t$
 - D $425t + 55$
-
50. Justin's lunch cost \$12.00. He added a 15% tip to the price of the lunch. How much did Justin pay for his lunch and tip?
- A \$12.15
 - B \$13.50
 - C \$13.80
 - D \$18.00

MATHEMATICS

51. A piece of cheese is in the shape of a triangular prism. The dimensions of the cheese are shown below.

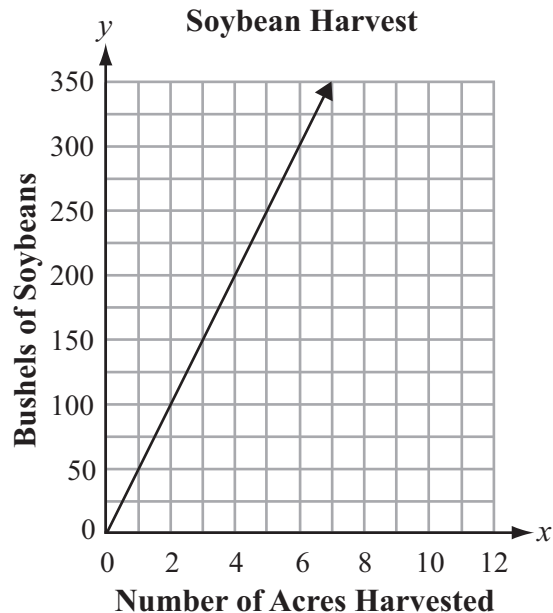


What is the surface area of the piece of cheese?

- A 14.5 square inches
- B 20.5 square inches
- C 29 square inches
- D 32 square inches

MATHEMATICS

52. The graph below shows the number of bushels of soybeans a farmer harvested from his field.

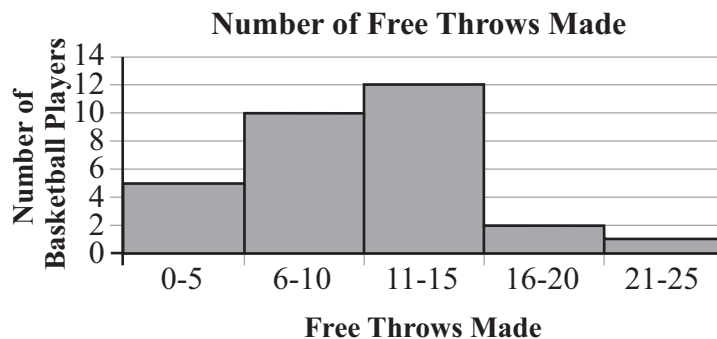


Which set of ordered pairs could have been used to make the graph?

- A (3, 125), (4, 200), (5, 225)
- B (50, 1), (200, 4), (300, 6)
- C (100, 2), (250, 5), (350, 7)
- D (2, 100), (3, 150), (5, 250)

MATHEMATICS

53. A group of 30 basketball players each attempted 25 free throws. The number of successful attempts is shown in the histogram below.



How many basketball players made between 0 to 10 free throws?

- A 5
- B 10
- C 15
- D 30

MATHEMATICS

54. Sally built a storage box for a customer. The box was 30 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 20 inches high. The volume of the box was 6,000 cubic inches. Another customer wanted a box with the same width and height but a volume of 8,000 cubic inches. How must Sally change the length in order to make this box?
- A increase it by 10 inches
 - B increase it by 20 inches
 - C increase it by 30 inches
 - D increase it by 40 inches
-
55. Molly is playing a game with a friend. Each player rolls 2 six-sided number cubes, numbered from 1 to 6, and finds the sum of the numbers. Molly will win the game if she rolls a sum greater than 8. What is the probability that Molly will roll a sum greater than 8?
- A $\frac{1}{9}$
 - B $\frac{5}{18}$
 - C $\frac{2}{7}$
 - D $\frac{11}{36}$

MATHEMATICS

56. The coordinates in the table below were found using a linear equation.

x	y
1	5
2	8
3	11

Which linear equation could be used to find the coordinates in the table?

A $y = 2x + 3$

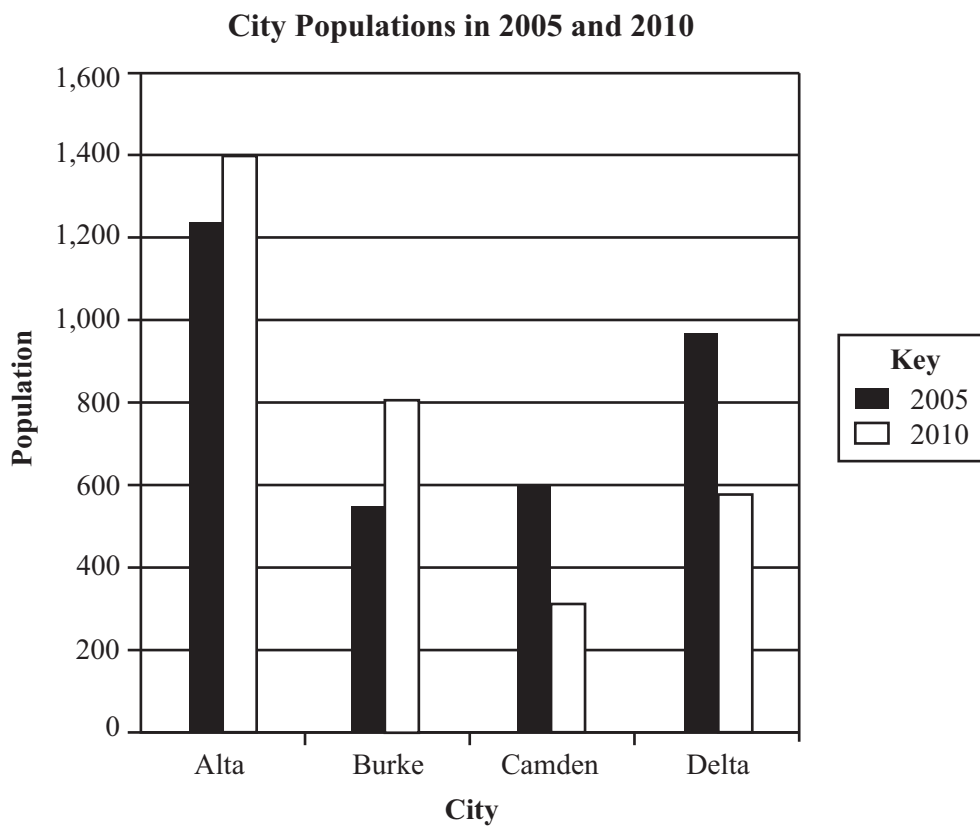
B $y = 2x - 3$

C $y = 3x + 2$

D $y = 3x - 2$

MATHEMATICS

57. The graph below shows the population of 4 cities.



Using the graph above, which city had the greatest population change from 2005 to 2010?

- A Alta
- B Burke
- C Camden
- D Delta

MATHEMATICS

58. Kerry's computer keyboard is 18 inches long and 6 inches wide. Tim's keyboard has the same length-to-width ratio as Kerry's. Tim's keyboard is 12 inches long. How wide is Tim's keyboard?
- A 4 inches
 - B 9 inches
 - C 15 inches
 - D 36 inches

Turn to page 28 in your answer booklet to complete question 59.

END SESSION



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Name: _____

Mathematics Reference Sheet

	Area
Triangle	$\frac{1}{2}bh$
Rectangle	lw
Trapezoid	$\frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$
Parallelogram	bh
Circle	πr^2

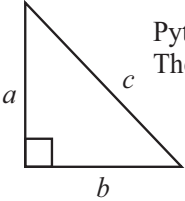
Key	
b = base	w = width
B = area of base	ℓ = slant height
h = height	d = diameter
l = length	r = radius
Use 3.14 for π .	

Circumference = $\pi d = 2\pi r$

	Volume
Right Cone	$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2h$
Square Pyramid	$\frac{1}{3}lwh$
Sphere	$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Right Cylinder	πr^2h
Right Rectangular Prism	lwh
Triangular Prism	Bh

Total Surface Area

$\pi r\ell + \pi r^2$
 $2\ell + l^2$
 $4\pi r^2$
 $2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$
 $2(lw) + 2(hw) + 2(lh)$

 <p>Pythagorean Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$</p>	<p>Distance between two points</p> <p>$P_1 (x_1, y_1)$ and $P_2 (x_2, y_2)$:</p> $\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$
<p>Slope-intercept form of an equation of a line, where m = slope and b = the y-intercept:</p> $y = mx + b$	<p>Midpoint between two points</p> <p>$P_1 (x_1, y_1)$ and $P_2 (x_2, y_2)$:</p> $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$
<p>Distance, rate, time formula, where d = distance, r = rate, t = time:</p> $d = rt$	<p>Simple Interest = prt</p> <p>where p = principal, r = rate, t = time</p>

Conversions

1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches	1 cup = 8 fluid ounces
1 mile = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet	1 pint = 2 cups
1 liter = 1,000 milliliters = 1,000 cubic centimeters	1 quart = 2 pints
1 meter = 100 centimeters = 1,000 millimeters	1 gallon = 4 quarts
1 kilometer = 1,000 meters	1 meter = 3.28 feet
1 gram = 1,000 milligrams	1 kilogram = 2.20 pounds
1 kilogram = 1,000 grams	1 kilometer = 0.62 miles
1 pound = 16 ounces	1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 ton = 2,000 pounds	

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Grade 8

Reading ★ Writing ★ Mathematics Practice Test Book
Form 8PTRWM

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